10. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, आसिफगंज, आजमगढ़ ।
11. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, ज्ञानवापी, वाराणसी ।
12. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, गोलघर, गोरखपुर ।
13. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, मोहन रोड, देवरिया ।
14. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, चौक बाजार, बलरामपुर ।
15. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, रिटेल शाप, शाहजहांपुर, अकबरपुर, फैजाबाद ।
16. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, शास्त्री नगर, सोनभद्र ।
17. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, रिटेल शाप, शहादतपारा, मऊनाथभंजन ।
18. एन०टी०सी० शोरूम, माया बाजार, गोरखपुर ।

Wool production in Punjab

4077. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the share of Punjab in the country's total wool production;

(b) the details of the performance of Punjab's woollen industry during the last five years;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to increase the production of woollen industry in Punjab; and

(d) the details of various kinds of assistance being provided to this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The Punjab contributed about 3 per cent of total wool production in the country during 1991-92.

(b) The woollen industry in India is by and large in the decentralised sector. Number of organised sector units in the last five years, from March '88 to expected March '93, have gone up from 257 to 264, number of worsted and non-worsted spindles looms have increased from 269070 to 274916 and from 8529 to 108182 respectively. Looms have gone up from 857 to 977.

(c) and (d) As per new industrial policy and Import Export policy for 1992—98 for woollen textile sector industry there is no restriction for setting up of new unit or expansion of the existing units subject to locational requirements.

Vacancies in the Office of D velopment Commissioner

4078. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi is only concerned with Headquarter Officer, New Delhi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for furnishing the information in respect of New Delhi only; and

(c) the details of number of vacancies lying vacant in the Office of the D.C. (Handicrafts other than the Headquarters Office at New Delhi, category-wise and post-wise alongwith the period since when these are lying vacant and the reasons for not filling these for a long time as well as the number of Departmental Promotion Committee held for each category of post during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The words 'Office of Development Commissioner Handicrafts, New Delhi' in part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 2449 answered on 15.3.1993, had been inadvertantly construed to refer to Headquarters Office of the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) at New Delhi, and therefore, the answer covered the vacancies in Headquarters Office only.

(c) A statement is attached.

[See APPENDIX CLXVI, Annexure No. 65]

Generation of employment for handloom weavers

4079. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:
SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV:
PROF. I. G. SANADI:
SHRI SATYANARAYANA DRONAMRAJU:
SHRI MUTURU HANUMANTHA RAO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes which have been formulated to help handloom weavers from out of the funds earmarked for generation of employment under the Ministry of Rural Development; and

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide continous and full employment to handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Handloom is covered under the ongoing Rural Development Programmes of Ministry of Rural Development like Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) A-part from the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Textiles has a number of ongoing schemes for improving employment opportunities of handloom weavers. These schemes include Janata Cloth Scheme, MDA Scheme and Project Package Scheme.

सूत की उत्पादन क्षमता

4080. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपास की बजाय सूत निर्यात करके 80 प्रतिशत अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा, सूत की बजाय कपड़े का निर्यात करके 50 प्रतिशत अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा तथा कपड़े की बजाय सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों का निर्यात करके 220 प्रतिशत अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित किये जाने की संभावना होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार देश में कपास के बढ़ते हुये उत्पादन के अनुसार सूत उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये सतत प्रयास कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक सूत की कितनी मात्रा के लिये उत्पादन क्षमता स्थापित कर दी जायेगी ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी) : (क) यह सही है कि अपरिष्कृत कपास के बजाय यार्न, फैब्रिक, परिधान आदि जैसे माध्यमिक उत्पाद तथा अंतिम उत्पादों का निर्यात करके अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की संभावना है । मूल्यवर्धन का प्रतिशत मद की किस्म तथा निर्यात की गई मदद संबंधी निष्पादित विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं पर निर्भर होगा ।

(ख) और (ग) उदारीकृत औद्योगिक नीति के अन्तर्गत उद्यमी औद्योगिक